1. —Do you know what he did all day?

—He spent as much time playing as he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. studying B. was studying

C. studied D. did studying

2. I can’t say \_\_\_\_\_\_I want to see him again. We haven’t seen each other for a long time.

A. how long B. how soon

C. how often D. how much

3. It is said that land animals \_\_\_\_\_\_ from sea animals.

A. were developed B. developed

C. are developing D. develops

4. —Would you like some coffee?

—Yes, and please get me some milk, too. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_milk.

A. to B. with

C. than D. of

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ made his teacher unhappy.

A. Tom came late B. Tom’s came late

C. Tom’s late D. Tom’s coming late

6. Father asked Edison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what was he doing that for

B. why he was doing that for

C. how he was doing that for

D. what he was doing that for

7. We are going to have the sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow.

A. if, rains B. unless, will rain

C. unless, rains D. when, will rain

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the country.

A. Three fifth, is B. Three fifths, are

C. Third fives, are D. Three five, is

9. News can \_\_\_\_\_every corner of the world with the help of the Internet.

A. reach B. arrive

C. get D. reach to

10. Here is only one seat for the old man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to sit B. sitting

C. sitting on D. to sit on

11. Though this pair of shoes is a bit expensive, I would like to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. try them on B. try on them

C. try them out D. try out them

12. How can we finish \_\_\_\_ much work in \_\_\_a short time?

A. so, so B. such, such

C. so, such D. such, so

13. Last night, he had his car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to steal B. stole

C. stealing D. stolen

14. Last night several young men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bank of lots of money.

A. stole B. robbed

C. took D. got

15. Where was this big egg\_\_\_\_\_?

A. lied B. lain

C. laid D. lay

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school, we can get much knowledge.

A. Because B. Thanks for

C. Thanks with D. Thanks to

17. You’d better think about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car now.

A. whether buy B. if buy

C. whether to buy D. if to buy

18. He talks too much as if he \_\_\_\_\_\_everything.

A. knows B. knew

C. has known D. to know

19. He will come to stay with us for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next month.

A. some time sometime

B. sometime some time

C. sometime

D. some times

20. This radio program is well worth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. listening B. listening to

C. watching D. to listen

21. He must be a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. mustn’t he B. must he

C. is he D. isn’t he

22. This building is taller than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one around it.

A. any other B. another one

C. any D. some other

23. Though he live\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he doesn’t feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he can enjoy himself at home.

A. lonely, lonely B. alone, alone

C. alone, lonely D. lonely, alone

24. Yangzhou High School sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good one. But I would like to have more information about it.

A. / B. as

C. like D. what

25. —How long\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the English dictionary?

—About half a year.

A. have, got B. did, buy

C. have, had D. have, bought

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my great surprise, such a little boy can draw so many beautiful pictures.

A. In B. With

C. To D. For

27. \_\_\_\_\_the old man spoke, \_\_\_\_he became.

A. The more, the angry

B. The more, the more angrily

C. The more, the angrier

D. The most ,the angrier

28. \_\_\_\_the help of my English teacher, I did well in English last term.

A. Under B. In

C. With D. For

29. She \_\_\_\_\_a teacher, but now she is a doctor.

A. used be B. used to be

C. was used to be D. was

30. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him change his mind?

A. to make B. made

C. make D. making

31. They are practising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the hall.

A. dance B. to dance

C. dancing D. to dancing

32. It is \_\_\_\_\_that we all like to read it.

A. so good a book.

B. such good a book

C. so a good book

D. such good books

33. She often offers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. us with some food

B. some food to us

C. us to some food

D. money me

34. Most sharks feed \_\_\_\_\_ fish and other animals.

A. with B. for

C. on D. by

35. —Can you look after my daughter for me while I am away?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It’s a pleasure B. With pleasure

C. Not at all D. You’re welcome

36. Can you think of a way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it？

A. doing B. do

C. to do D. of do

37. I’ll get her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_harder. You wait and see.

A. study B. to study

C. studied D. studies

38. Hearing his mother’s voice, the child couldn’t wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_out.

A. rushing B. to rush

C. rushed D. for rushing

39. The king \_\_\_\_\_\_\_himself from a leaning tree.

A. hung B. hanged

C. hunged D. hang

40. Jim got up early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he caught the early train.

A. because B. or

C. so that D. until

41. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the PRC\_\_\_\_\_\_, do you know?

A. did, find B. did, found

C. was, found D. was, founded

42. What’s six \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seven?

A. multiplies B. multiplying

C. multiplied D. multiplied by

43. My watch has stopped. It seems that I’ll go and \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

A. have someone repaired it

B. have someone to repair it

C. have someone repair it

D. have it repair

44. I’m sure that their team will \_\_\_\_\_\_ ours.

A. fail B. take

C. win D. beat

45. The flight was put off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fog.

A. because

B. as the result

C. as a result of

D. as

46. He watched the game with a \_\_\_\_\_\_look.

A. surprising B. surprised

C. surprise D. surprises

47. \_\_\_\_\_the time he got up, the road had already be covered with think snow.

A. For B. By

C. At D. Until

48. It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to talk with him.

A. worth B. rewarding

C. deserve D. pleasure

49. To help animals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_humans themselves.

A. help B. helping

C. helpful D. to helping

50. Have you seen the pen \_\_\_\_\_\_I have lost?

A. what B. that

C. who D. whose

51. The boy was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move when the train came near.

A. afraid B. frightening

C. frightened D. frighten

52. Water must be kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_away.

A. to run B. runs

C. running D. from running

53. He is the \_\_\_\_\_\_of his parents. They are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of him.

A. proud, pride B. pride, proud

C. pride, pride D. proud, proud

54. Mum, my shoes are\_\_\_\_\_\_. Can I have a new pair?

A. wearing out B. worn

C. worn out D. broken out

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_! You have a lot of time to go.

A. Don’t rush B. Don’t rush out

C. Don’t look D. Don’t go

56. He had lived in this city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I moved here. But I hear that he will leave this city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. long before, before long

B. before long, before long

C. long before, long before

D. before long, long before

57. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late now ,but I still have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_homework to do.

A. too much, too much

B. much too, much too

C. too much, much too

D. much too, too much

58. He has great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in collecting stamps.

A. interesting B. interested

C. interest D. to interest

59. We should make a contribution to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the environment.

A. improve B. improving

C. change D. changing

60. —May I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your motorbike, please?

—Certainly. But you mustn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ it to others.

A. lend, lend B. borrow, lend

C. borrow, borrow D. lend, borrow

61. The captains of the two sides will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the conversation later.

A. go on B. carry on

C. keep on D. go with

62. Will you please make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me? I must be together with my baby.

A. a room B. room

C. a space D. rooms

63. The machine must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at once.

A. put off B. put on

C. put away D. put right

64. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rain will stop soon.

A. that B. /

C .if D. what

65. I will help you if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. am able B. will be able

C. can be able to D. am able to

66. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_impossible to learn English well in a short time.

A. that B. this

C. it D. /

67. No matter\_\_\_\_\_\_, you should not give it up.

A. what will happen

B. what is happened

C. what happens

D. happen what

68. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_with you. You needn’t be worried.

A. the wrong B. matter

C. the matter D. the problem

69. Older people should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_politely.

A. speak to B. be spoken

C. be spoken to D. spoken to

70. You should have a try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you don’t know how to do it.

A. though B. even though

C. as though D. even

71. When do you think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. will he be back B. he will be back

C. will be he back D. he will back

72. We usually see the sign “This Side Up”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in a room B. on the road

C. on a box D. on a glass

73. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until your father comes back home. I have something important to talk with him.

A. not wait B. leave

C. wait D. not to wait

74. — This boy is very clever.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So is he B. So he is

C. He is so D. He so is

75. It’s not an easy thing to give up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at my age.

A. smoke B. to smoke

C. smoking D. to smoking

76. Hainan Island is the place \_\_\_\_\_, whether it is summer or winter.

A. to go B. to travel

C. to be D. to visit to

77. He is afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bridge because he is afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the water.

A. to cross, of falling

B. of crossing, to fall

C. to cross, to fall

D. of crossing, of falling

78. He has lived and worked in China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_1996.

A. in B. since

C. for D. by

79. It’s great fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the yo-yo. Do you want a go?

A. playing B. to play

C. play with D. playing with

80. I really don’t know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_next. Can you help me?

A. to do B. to do it

C. do D. do it

81. Someone has called the police, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. has he B. hasn’t she

C. hasn’t they D. haven’t they

82. You’d better go to bed early on weekdays, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. hadn’t B. didn’t

C. weren’t D. needn’t

83. My parents went to work, leaving me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the homework at home alone.

A. to do B. did

C. for doing D. doing

84. Your pen writes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Where did you buy it?

A. good B. nice

C. neat D. well

85. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl that I have ever known.

A. good B. better

C. the best D. best

86. We lived a hard life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the 1960s B. in 1960s

C. in the 1960 D. in 1960s’

87. English is spoken \_\_\_\_\_\_the world.

A. all over B. by

C. as D. for

88. All the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when they heard the good news.

A. were cheered B. cheered

C. are cheered D. cheering

89. Modem can be used for connecting a computer \_\_\_\_\_\_ a phone line.

A. with B. for

C. to D. towards

90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the population by the year 2050?

A. How many will be B. How much will be

C. What will be D. What will

91. Your ticket must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time.

A. book B. be booked

C. order D. be ordered

92. You must\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_make mistakes any more.

A. not, to B. /, not to

C. /, don’t D. /, to

93. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the seas any more, or the living things in them will die.

A. litter B. litter into

C. litter to D. litter in

94. In the first half, we scored three\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. balls B. footballs

C. goals D. games

95. Last year the boss of a large factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_two million yuan to our school.

A. gave in B. gave up

C. gave back D. gave away

96. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your room when I walked past yesterday afternoon.

A. entering into B. to enter

C. enter D. enter into

97. I’d like something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English. Could you make some for me?

A. real B. really

C. true D. truly

98. The teacher said that light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_faster than sound.

A. travelled B. is travelling

C. travels D. to travel

99. To complain too often \_\_\_\_\_\_a good thing.

A. it isn’t B. that isn’t

C. isn’t D. isn’t it

100. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people working for the Great Green Wall.

A. million B. million of

C. millions of D. millions

**【答案】**

**01-10 DDBBD DCBAD**

**11-20 ACDBC DCBAB**

**21-30 DCCCC CCCBB**

**31-40 CABCB CBBBC**

**41-50 DDCDC BBBBB**

**51-60 CDBCA ADCBB**

**61-70 BBDCD CCCCB**

**71-80 BCCBC CABDA**

**81-90 DADDC AABCC**

**91-100 BBACD CBCCC**

**【解析】**

1.D。所空部分为省略结构，完整说法是：(as...as he)spent studying. 此处用did代替spent。

2. D。根据句意应该是“我说不出我有多么想他”。

3. B。动物的演变为主动，无被动之意，而且develop作为不及物动词是“发展”、“演变”的意思，作为及物动词是“开发”的意思。

4. B。我们很容易受“prefer...to..”的影响而误选A。根据上下文，“我”想要的是“加牛奶的咖啡”。

5. D。名词所有格后面要接动名词形式。late是形容词，故不能选C。

6.D。这是考查宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述句语序。用why引导宾语从句时后面不能接介词for。

7. C。unless是“除非”的意思，相当于 if not。当主句的谓语是一般将来时的时候，由unless引导的状语从句要用一般现在时。

8. B。这是考查分数的表达法。分子用基数词，分母用序数词。当分子超过“一”时，分母的序数词要用复数。谓语应和分数后的部分保持一致。

9. A。这是学生容易弄错的。reach=arrive at (in)=get to。

10. D。这是考查动词不定式作定语的用法。动词不定式作定语时，与前面的名词存在动宾关系，故要用及物动词，如不是及物动词要补上适当的介词。

11. A。try out是“尝试”的意思，try on才是“试穿”的意思，其中的on是副词，them应放在中间。

12. C。有些同学认为such用来修饰名词work，故选B。但是so many 或so much 是固定搭配。

13. D。“让别人做”要用“have sth. done”结构。

14. B。steal和rob的用法不同。它们的固定搭配是：steal sth. from sb.; rob sb. of sth.。

15. C。这是学生很容易错的题目。要分清这几个词的变化形式：lie (说谎)—lied, lied; lie (平躺)—lay, lain; lay (生蛋)—laid, laid。

16. D。thanks for是“感谢（事情）”的意思，thanks to是“幸亏”的意思。because 后面接从句，不可选。

17. C。这是考查if和whether的用法区别。当前面有介词时要用whether。该句中whether和动词不定式一起做about的宾语。

18. B。这是一种虚拟语气。当 as if 用来表示现在或将来不可能做到的动作时要用一般过去时。又如：He treats me as if I were a child. （他把我当小孩看待。）

19. A。要注意这些词形很相像，但意思不同。sometime（未来）某时，some time一些时间，sometimes有时，some times几次。根据句义“下个月某个时间他将来和我们呆一段时间”很容易作出选择。

20. B。be worth doing结构中的动词要用及物动词，如动词本身不是及物动词，要加上适当的介词。

21. D。当must表示“猜测”时，反意疑问句部分与must后的词保持一致。又如：He must have come back, hasn’t he? （他一定会来，是吗？）

22. C。当比较的两个事物不在同一个范围里时，不用other来排除，只用any。

23. C。alone 在句中只能作表语或状语，意思是“单独的（地）”；lonely在句中既可以作表语，也可以作定语，意思是“孤独的”。

24. C。sound（听起来）后面可以直接接形容词作表语，如果后面是名词时要加like。

25. C。buy和get是非延续性动词，不能用在表示延续的现在完成式中。

26. C。to one’s (great) surprise是一个固定短语，意思是“使某人惊讶的是”。

27. C。“the+比较级，the+比较级”是一个固定句型，表示“越……，越……”。

28. C。with one’s help 是固定短语，意为“在……的帮助下”。不能受汉语的影

响而选A。

29. B。used to do (be) 表示“过去常常做（是）”，而be used to sth. / doing sth.表示“习惯于……”。

30. B。do you think 在句中是插入语，如果将此插入语拿掉，答案就很明显了: What made him change his mind?

31. C。practise doing sth.是固定搭配。

32. A。我们可用“such+ a (an) + 形容词+单数可数名词”，也可用“so+形容词+a(an) +单数可数名词”，因此 so good a book =such a good book。

33. B。offer sth. to sb.是固定搭配，意为“向……提供……”。

34. C。feed on是固定短语，意为“以……为食”。

35. B。It’s a pleasure, Not at all和You’re welcome都是用来回答别人的感谢，意为“不用谢。” With pleasure用来回答别人的请求，意为“愿意效劳”。

36. C。动词不定式to do作way的定语，如果用 of 后面要接doing 。

37. B。这是“get sb. to do sth.”结构。要注意句中的her是宾格，而不是物主代词，故不能选D（studies 学业)。

38. B。can’t wait to do sth.是固定表达法，意为“迫不及待地做”，而wait for后面只能接名词或代词，不能接动词。

39. B。这是考查对hang一词的理解。hang有两种意思，一为“悬挂”，其过去式和过去分词都是不规则的（hung, hung)，一为“吊死、绞死 ”，其过去式和过去分词是规则的（hanged, hanged）。

40. C。so that表示目的或结果，意为“以便于、结果”。

41. D。find (found, found)是“发现”，found (founded, founded)是“建立”。一个组织或国家的建立应用被动结构。

42. D。“多少乘以多少”要用multiplied by 来表示。

43. C。have someone do sth.是一种固定结构，意为“请别人做”。

44. D。“赢得比赛”要用win, “打败某人或某个队”要用beat。

45.C。as a result of 是“由于……的缘故”的意思，as a result 是“结果”的意思。because 后面不能接名词，because of 后面才可以接名词。

46. B。surprising 是“令人惊讶”的意思，surprised是“感到惊讶”的意思。“面露惊讶之色”显然是“感到惊讶”。

47. B。主句用的是过去完成时，说明主句动作发生在“he got up”之前。by表示“到……为止”，当它引导的时间状语是一般过去时的时候，主句应该用过去完成时。

48. B。worth一般用于be worth sth./doing sth.句型中。rewarding 是个普通形容词，意为“值得的”，deserve 是动词，意为“应得、值得”，后接名词或动词不定式。

49. B。这里用动词ing结构作表语。

50. B。这是定语从句，先行词如果是“物”时要用 that 或 which 来引导，what只能引导一个宾语从句或主语从句。

51. C。afraid的意思是“恐怕”，frightened是“受惊吓”的意思。

52. D。当keep sb./sth. (from)dong 变为被动句时，from不能省。

53. B。pride是名词，意为“引为骄傲的人”，proud是形容词，意为“感到骄傲的”。be proud of 意思是“对……感到骄傲”。

54. C。“……被穿坏了”要用be worn out 来表示。

55. A。“Don’t rush”还可以表示“别急”的意思。

56. A。long before 是“很久之前”的意思，before long是“不久之后”的意思。

57. D。too much 是too 修饰much ，意为“太多”，much too是much 修饰too，意为“非常、太”。

58. C。has是动词，应用名词作宾语。interesting和interested是形容词。

59. B。make a contribution to 中的to 是介词，后面要接ing形式。change the environment不符逻辑。

60. B。borrow意为“向……借”，lend意为“将……借给”。

61. B。carry on后可以直接带名词或代词作宾语，而go on要加介词with后才能带名词或代词作宾语。

62. B。make room for是固定短语，意为“给……让位置”，其中room是“空间位置”的意思，为不可数名词。

63. D。put off意为“推迟”，put on意为“穿（戴）上”，put away意为“收好”，put right意为“修理”。

64. C。wonder if表示“对……感到怀疑”。wonder 后面不能接that从句。

65. D。be able to 是固定短语。在这里是if I am able to help you的省略，一定要保留to。

66. C。这里是句型 think it + adj. +to do sth.，意为“认为做……怎么样”。其中it是形式宾语。

67. C。由no matter 引导坏状语从句，当主句用一般将来时或情态动词的时候，从句要用一般现在时。happen为不及物动词，不能有被动语态。

68. C。说“什么东西（人）有毛病”的时候，我们用there is something wrong 来表示。这里的wrong可以用matter来替换，但一定要加定冠词the。

69. C。被动语态的谓语要用及物动词，如果不是及物动词，要补上适当的介词。该句的主动语态是“We must speak to older people politely.”，改成被动句时to不能省。

70. B。根据分析该句的意思应该是“即使你不知道如何去做，你也要尝试一下”。though“虽然”，as though“好像”，even though“即使”。

71. B。当When will he be back 中加入插入语do you think时，do you think 后的语序应该用陈述句语序。back 是副词，不能放在will的后面。

72. C。“This Side Up”意为“此侧向上”，一般印在包装盒上。

73. C。在not...until 结构中，谓语要用非延续性动词，如果是延续性动词，则不用否定句。

74. B。注意so he is 和so is he的区别。前者表示“他的确是这样”（表示赞同），两句的主语是指同一个人；后者表示“他也如此”，两句的主语不是同一个人。

75. C。give up后面要接动词的ing形式，意为“放弃做……”。

76. C。如果用动词 to go 或 to travel 做定语，后面都要加to，而to visit后是不能加to的。

77. A。be afraid to do sth.是 “不敢做”的意思，be afraid of doing sth.是“害怕产生什么后果”的意思。

78. B。如果选A，则谓语要用一般过时，如果选D，则谓语要用过去完成时，如果选C，则表示已经住了1996年，显然不符逻辑。

79. D。yo-yo是一种玩具，玩它要说play with the yo-yo。It’s great fun后要接动词的-ing形式。

80. A。“what+动词不定式”作know的宾语，在意思上what是do的宾语，因此不能再加it。

81.D。针对someone, anyone 或nobody的反意疑问句要用they来替代他们，针对something, anything或nothing的反意疑问句则要用it来代替。

82. A。我们可以将had better作为情态动词。

83.D。leave sb./sth. doing 表示“将... ...留下做... ...”。

84. D。这里的动词write是不及物动词，不是连系动词，要用副词来修饰它。类似的说法还有：sell well（畅销)，grow well（长势好)等。

85. C。“我”所认识的女孩不止一个，因此要用最高级。

86. A。in the 1960s 表示“20世纪60年代”，这是一种固定说法。

87. A。被动句中动作的执行者和动作的承受者要分清，这里我们省略了by the people。切不可望文生义。

88. B。cheer意为“高兴”，是不及物动词。

89. C。connect...to是固定搭配，意为“将……连接到……上”。

90. C。问人口 (population) 的“多少”要用what不用how many (much)。

91. B。book为预订“票”，order则为预订“货物”或“点菜”。票要预订显然用被动语态。

92. B。not try to do sth.是“不努力去做”的意思，try not to 是“努力不做”意思。not try to make mistakes“不努力去犯错误”显然不符合逻辑。

93. A。“往……抛垃圾”可以用“litter+地方”来表示。

94. C。“进了几个球”、“得了几分”要说score...goals。这里的goal表示“得分”、“进球”的意思。

95. D。give in屈服，give up放弃，give back归还，give away捐献。

96. C。enter是及物动词，意为“进入到……里面”，后面不能再接介词。

97. B。这里用副词really来修饰形容词English。

98. C。当宾语从句表示客观规律时动词要用一般现在时。

99. C。动词不定式 “to complain too often” 在句中作主语，用it就重复了。如果将动词不定式置于后则要用it来代替：It isn’t a good thing to complain too often。

100. C。当hundred, thousand, million和billion前面用具体数字时来限定时，不用复数形式。hundreds of / thousands of / millions of表示“数百”、“数千”、“数百万”，它们可以用many, several等来修饰。